

## MR. EDMUNDS' RETIREMENT.

His Determination Long Known to His Personal Friends.

## HIS WARM FRIENDSHIP FOR THURMAN.

Incidents of His Career—His Socialability in the Committee Room—Other Reminiscences.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The fact that Senator Edmunds intended to resign and retire from public life was known to his colleagues, Senator Morrill and to several others some time ago, but as they were pledged to secrecy they kept quiet. The first public announcement came from the West. Ex-Senator Pierce had just taken editorial charge of a Minneapolis paper, and he proceeded to scoop his rivals by proclaiming that Senator Edmunds would soon resign. This statement was generally regarded here as a canard, but several newspaper correspondents made some inquiry. Mr. Edmunds was reticent as he generally is. The inquiring newspaper men discovered, however, that all of Mr. Edmunds' personal property, including his books and papers, had been removed from the room of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This was significant, as for many years Senator Edmunds made his headquarters there. As chairman of the committee it was his privilege to occupy the room, and he spent a large portion of his time there. In that room he performed all his labor, that relating to his law practice and other matters as well as to his senatorial duties. He had been so long associated with the room that he seemed a part of it. His removal of everything belonging to him tended to confirm Pierce's assertion, but as Senator Edmunds enjoyed unusual liberties and privileges as a public man, few believed he would resign. So far as the State of Vermont was concerned, he could hold the senatorship as long as he pleased, and no questions asked. He could come and go at will, and when he pleased worked or not, and for the last few years the Senator had quite literally availed himself of the privileges. He would absent himself from the Senate for days to attend to cases before the Supreme Court, would fly away to the South for weeks at a time without observing the formality of regular leave of absence.

A PATHETIC FEATURE.

There is a pathetic feature to the distinguished Senator's disgust of public life, several years ago death threatened his favorite daughter. She was an invalid, but she only appeared her more to her father. It was touching to see the fond, devoted attention of the rugged Green Mountain Senator to his fair, fragile daughter. His hands in attending to her wants were as gentle as a babe's breath. In traveling in the hope of benefiting her health the Senator would scarcely permit any one else to serve the invalid daughter. Though it was apparent to everybody else that the daughter could not long survive, the fond father refused to believe that she would die. It is the saddest story, when death came, was all the more severe. It has been observed that since the death of his favorite daughter he has manifested a lack of interest in his public and political duties. He no longer served or spoke with that vim and vigor which had made him the foremost man on the Republican side of the Chamber. For the last two years or so he almost dropped out of debate. Even during the long struggle over the Force bill his voice was rarely heard.

HIS HEALTH FAILED.

All this goes to show that Senator Edmunds was candid in citing his reasons for resignation, and that his "ill" chamber and other critics who attach ulterior motives to the distinguished Senator do him injustice. It is no secret that Senator Edmunds' health has failed. Chamberlain, with that impudence that ever characterized him when the attacked party is precluded from striking back, asserts that Senator Edmunds left the Senate to avoid the (to him) painful spectacle of the adoption of cloture; that the Vermont Senator had come to realize that the more progressive men of the dominant party are determined to adopt the rule to silence debate, and that as Mr. Edmunds is wedded to old ideas and is non-progressive, he prefers to resign rather than remain a member of a body that would override precedents. This may be complimentary to Senator Edmunds in one sense, but it credits him with entirely too tender a regard for the rules and precedents. When the fight over the Force bill had reached that stage which prompted its supporters to demand a gag-rule Senator Edmunds did oppose any enforced curtailment of debate. But subsequently and during the last session of the last Congress he not only gave his assent to the application of the gag, but several times, in the few remarks he made upon the bill he advocated the application of cloture.

A RAUID PARTISAN.

Senator Edmunds was never the man to hold back when his party beckoned him on. He is a rank and rabid partisan, and there are too many acts of his on record to prove that while a partisan and not a man of the highest quality, the Senator invariably cast his vote for party. His support of the two fraudulent claimants to senatorial seats from Montana is a recent instance. These men had no more right, under the law, under the rules and precedents of the Senate, to seat in this body than the thief who has stolen a horse and many believed that Senator Edmunds, with his great ability, his prominence as a lawyer and his oft-expressed devotion to Senate precedents, would have the manhood to oppose the fraudulent claimants. It is known to more than a few that Senator Edmunds did not want to antagonize and expose the fraud and rottenness of the claims of Sanders and Powers, but the needs of party were urged upon him. It was necessary for the Republican party to hold the new States as they did upon the slipping away. As the two Senators, each the leader of his respective political party in the Senate, lived in the same vicinity. They frequently went to the capital together. Both belonged to the Judiciary Committee, and arm-in-arm they were wont to jog through the corridors to that committee room. They called each other "Judge," of course, except in public. No matter what the pending business, no matter how late the Senate might sit, these two friends invariably waited for each other. If a caucus or some other matter caused the adjournment of one after adjournment, the other waited in the Judiciary room until his friend joined him. Senator Thurman was about as fond of a "glass of whiskey and water" as ex-Senator and ex-Secretary Bayard always disdains it, as was Senator Edmunds, and a closet in the Judiciary room contained a demijohn in which was never empty when the two great jurists, Senators and politicians called upon it for a nip.

EDMUNDS AND THURMAN.

One interesting incident of Senator Edmunds' public life was his friendship for ex-Senator Thurman. Two men more antagonistic in regard to all questions of politics and governmental policy could not be found, and yet there was a bond of sympathy between them which resisted all the fierce contentions of the old Roman in the service of the Republic. As the two Senators, each the leader of his respective political party in the Senate, lived in the same vicinity. They frequently went to the capital together. Both belonged to the Judiciary Committee, and arm-in-arm they were wont to jog through the corridors to that committee room. They called each other "Judge," of course, except in public. No matter what the pending business, no matter how late the Senate might sit, these two friends invariably waited for each other. If a caucus or some other matter caused the adjournment of one after adjournment, the other waited in the Judiciary room until his friend joined him. Senator Thurman was about as fond of a "glass of whiskey and water" as ex-Senator and ex-Secretary Bayard always disdains it, as was Senator Edmunds, and a closet in the Judiciary room contained a demijohn in which was never empty when the two great jurists, Senators and politicians called upon it for a nip.

When the Democrats got control of the Senate in the Forty-sixth Congress, Senator Edmunds was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Then he, as having first right to authority in the committee room, performed the part of the "judge" and kept the demijohn filled with the very best of Kentucky's chief product. Though by no means a demonstrative man, Senator Edmunds very forcibly expressed his opinion of the defeat of Thurman for re-election, and in tones softened by his love for his now old friend, uttered his regret that he was taken from public life by party ingratitude. It is a fact worthy of mention, perhaps, in connection with gossip about two really great men who have passed from the political arena, that after Judge Thurman's retirement Senator Edmunds never invited another man to join him in a drink out of that old familiar demijohn. He retained it and kept it supplied with the "same old medicine," but he drank alone. He continued to take his "toddy" with as much regularity as ever, but as the "old Ro-

man" could not join him, he apparently preferred his own company.

## OTHER REMINISCENCES.

A review of incidents connected with Senator Edmunds' long career recalls facts in the history of other Senators of prominence. The two now in mind have passed on to the other life, leaving behind them records of honorable and patriotic service. Senators Beck and Pendleton, though cordially agreeing in politics, were extremely opposite types of human nature. Mr. Beck was rugged by nature and brusque in manner, but under a somewhat rule exterior there beat as kindly and as sympathetic heart as was ever stilled in death. Senator Pendleton was a very model of the courtly gentleman, and this was so universally recognized that the sonneteer of "Gentleman George" was bested by him, not in denunciation, but in recognition of his gentle, kind and accomplished nature and manner. Not many years ago the Senate cloak-rooms were regularly provided with whiskey, which was paid for out of the contingent fund. Appointees water and other "solid" accompaniments were also provided, and it was the custom of Senators to enjoy their drinks in the seclusion of the cloak-rooms. The temperance people attacked the practice, with the result that the drinking at the Capitol has been transferred to the restaurants in the basement, to the gratification and profit of the proprietors thereof. It is scarcely necessary to explain that a grave and reverend Senator, no matter how much he might desire his usual toddy, objected to standing before an irregular sort of a bar, alongside of Tom Dick or anybody else. Then the custom of keeping liquid refreshments in committee-rooms, behind the locked doors of which temperance advocates could not intrude themselves, became quite general. It was deemed a part of the duty of the most prominent political leaders, who under the Senate methods enjoy possession of the best committee rooms, to make provision for that supply which had been cut off from the cloak-rooms.

The habits of visiting the conference-room for these social drinks, which constitute a popular phase of American life grew upon Republicans as well as Democrats for Senator Pendleton, while first extending invitations to his Democratic colleagues, had in the generosity which was natural to him, graciously included the Republicans.

One of the first changes noted after Senator Beck succeeded Senator Pendleton was that the liquid menu was restricted to Kentucky whiskey, and when a Senator asked for something else Mr. Beck in his impetuous manner replied: "Kentucky whiskey is good enough for any man, and a man who wants something else ought not to be a drink."

## WITHAL A SOBER BODY.

From this gossip relating some of the customs and habits of Senators no inference of the excessive use of liquors should be drawn. It would be unwarranted and unjust. The daily record of the proceedings of that body contained in the newspapers is evidence that with the exception of one or two unfortunate individuals the proceedings have not for some years been marred by any outbreak or violation of propriety due to the use of intoxicants.

Many of the Senators, Republicans and Democrats, reserve to themselves the right of determining the regulation of their diet, liquid as well as solid. They do not abuse the privilege, as in nearly every instance they are men whose habits are fixed by years of usage. Never yet has the slightest suggestion of scandal or even ground of criticism grown out of the custom of dispensing hospitality in committee-rooms. It is the basement bar-rooms, called restaurants, which supply material for sensational and mischievous gossip.

## MANUFACTURERS ORGANIZE.

Bright Prospects of the Richmond Hardware Manufacturing Company.

That Richmond is rapidly becoming to be a great manufacturing centre is more apparent as the days go by.

Her natural facilities and her enterprising and public spirited men have long presented an opportunity for unlimited success in manufactures, and it did not take long for the world to see and appreciate the fact.

Perhaps the most important addition which has been recently made to Richmond's resources is the Richmond Hardware Manufacturing Company, which was organized yesterday with exceedingly bright prospects.

## THE COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The stockholders of the company met at their office yesterday and elected the following officers and directors for the ensuing year. Officers—William L. Royall, president; John H. Montague, first vice-president; D. H. Fitzgerald, second vice-president; William L. Montague, secretary; and Bernard Peyton, Jr., treasurer—all of Richmond, Va.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The following constitute the board of directors: Messrs. W. L. Royall, John H. Montague, D. H. Fitzgerald, W. L. Montague, J. H. Montague, Jr., M. B. Blanton, W. Reinhardt, D. A. Kuyk, Thomas P. Campbell, all of Richmond, Va., and C. M. Hughes, Jr., of Lima, O., and Oliver F. Swift, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The gentlemen who compose this company are all representative, enterprising men, and their very names are sufficient to insure the success of the company, and will broadly appeal to the public generally as being a thoroughly equipped company, which will prove a landmark to Richmond.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. John H. Montague, the vice-president, heads the list of the highest intellectual and business men in the city, and by his bright, public spirited nature has won the highest respect from both the rich and poor alike.

Mr. William L. Royall, the president, is well known to the people of Richmond, and possessing both the highest intellectual and business as well as a thorough insight into the business of the city, is well fitted to occupy the chief position in the organization.

Mr. D. H. Fitzgerald, the second vice-president, is a thorough business man, full of vigor, push and energy, and with a high regard for the great principle of honest trade in opposition to fraud and monopoly.

Mr. Thomas P. Campbell, one of the directors, is president of the Common Council, and the fact that he has been so highly honored by the public and has never betrayed in the least iota the true and confidential nature of the position is proof that a better man could not have been chosen to assist in directing the affairs of the company.

Mr. W. L. Montague, the secretary, who is a brother of Mr. J. H. Montague, is a thoroughly competent secretary, and with a high regard for the proper conduct of the affairs of the organization.

Mr. C. M. Hughes, Jr., of Lima, Ohio, is the cashier of the First National Bank, of that city, which Hon. Calvin S. Brice is vice-president, and is a prominent and highly respected citizen of that city.

## CRIME HOLDS HIGH CARNIVAL.

Roanoke's Hustings Court Docket Filled With Criminal Cases.

## TEN MEN WILL BE TRIED FOR THEIR LIVES.

Murderers, Midnight Assassins and Highway Robbers at the Bar of Justice—A Resume of the Cases.

ROANOKE, VA., April 11.—(Special.)—The April term of the Hustings Court, beginning Monday, will be one of the most interesting in the history of this city.

The term will be taken up with the hearing of criminal cases, and ten men will be tried for their lives.

During the entire winter crime has held high carnival, and murders and highway robberies have been frequent, notwithstanding the active efforts of the police and outside detectives.

## A FOUL MURDER.

On the night of the 22d of December, 1890, at 7:30 o'clock, Thomas G. Massie, a well-known real estate broker and highly respected citizen, was assaulted on one of the principal streets of this city in front of the residence of Hon. H. S. Trout. The intent was robbery. Mr. Massie was armed with a revolver, but the blow was not heavy enough to prevent him from raising alarm, and the assassins did not accomplish their purpose. Mr. Massie died of his injuries on the night of the 26th, his skull having been fractured by the blow.

The city was thoroughly aroused, and a fund of \$3,000 was at once raised by the citizens to hunt down the perpetrators of the deed.

John Reid and Rufus Williamson (colored), who paid Massie some money the day of the assault, were arrested on suspicion, but the State was unable to fasten the crime upon them.

January 12th, William Daniel, alias John Hazlewood was arrested on the charge of vagrancy, and sentenced to sixty days in jail. Daniel cleaned the snow from the steps of Massie's residence the morning before the murder.

## DETECTIVES AT WORK.

Detectives were put to work on this slight clue. The general public had lost sight of Daniel and lost all hope of the capture of the murderer of Massie, when on the 15th of February a special grand jury was summoned to investigate the charge that Daniel, alias Hazlewood was the murderer. He was indicted, but the evidence upon which the true bill was found is still unknown except to the jury. Detective Campbell, who worked up the case, and the Commonwealth's attorney.

It is alleged that Daniel has made some confession to prisoners incarcerated with him, implicating himself in the murder. The authorities are confident of a strong case against the man, and some startling developments are looked for when the case comes to trial next Thursday. Daniel is one of the most degraded families on record. His mother was an extortion and a notorious prostitute. His mulatto sister is a denizen of one of the most infamous holes on Railroad avenue. He was regarded by many when arrested as an imbecile, but he has an intelligent face, and has more the appearance of a typical scoundrel than an idiot.

Daniel is a native of Pennsylvania county, and was for some time a tobacco roller in Danville. It is said that while traveling as a patent medicine agent he got into the good graces of the daughter of a prominent physician of one of the border counties and was to be married to her, but his character was discovered by the family just in time to save the young lady from disgrace.

## ANOTHER SERIOUS CHARGE.

Another important case will be the trial of John F. Boyd, charged with blowing up the house of a lewd woman with dynamite. Boyd has already been tried twice. Each time there was a hung jury, but the majority of the jurors were in each instance in favor of sending him to the penitentiary. Boyd has a good counsel, and is making a great effort to keep out of prison.

George Robinson will also be tried for the murder of another colored man named Davie Burger. The deed was committed several weeks ago. Robinson made his escape to the mountains, but subsequently surrendered himself to the authorities. It is not probable that he will be acquitted.

## THE SENIOR MURDER.

The grand jury which meets Monday will have a large amount of work to do. The most important case for investigation is that of William Lanier, charged with killing Ned Newson on the night of April 7th. Newson fired a pistol in Lanier's house while a dance was in progress. He was hustled out of doors by Lanier and several others, who knocked him in the head with a bed-slat. The coroner's jury was in session three days, and rendered a verdict implicating Lanier and six others. The preliminary examination was held to-day, and all sent on to the grand jury.

They will probably be tried at this term of the Hustings Court. Several of them belong to strong colored secret societies, and have great backing. During the investigations both by the coroner and the magistrate a plot was found among the friends of those implicated to suppress all evidence. The case will, no doubt, attract considerable attention among the colored people, and an effort may be made to release them. Newson was a dude negro and was not popular with the gang that killed him.

## COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Commercial Association was formally organized last night. It is the purpose of the association to become every business man in the city to become members, as well as artisans, and all classes of men, provided they are well recommended. The object of the association is to encourage trade and enterprise, as well as to promote a social relationship among its members.

In the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society at London, 1891, it is estimated that the population of the world in 1890 was 1,487,600,000, representing an average of thirty-one to the square mile, and an increase of 8 per cent. during the decade. Of the continents Asia has the largest population, 830,000,000, and the lowest percentage of increase, 6 per cent. Australasia has the smallest average per square mile, 1.4, but the highest rate of increase during the decade, 30 per cent. Europe is the most thickly settled continent, with a population of 380,200,000, which is 201 to the square mile. The population of North America is estimated at 89,250,000, which is an average of 14 to the square mile, and represents an increase of 20 per cent. during the past decade.

The latest Berlin correspondence of the New York Medical Record states that "the strong reaction against the use of Koch's lymph which set in some weeks ago seems to be losing its force," and adds that under "the influence of improved instruments, greater accuracy in usage and stricter limiting of cases for treatment there has been a great improvement in the statistics, and greater confidence in the remedy is felt on all sides."

A pure and wholesome butter substitute, especially for cooking purposes, is being made in Germany and Holland. It is what it name implies, a fatty substance, which resembles butter, but contains no fat. It consists only of combinations of vegetal oil extracted from cocoanuts and other plants or fruit which contain oil. Vegetal butter requires salt when used, as none is employed in the process of its manufacture. Its retail price is sixteen cents per pound.

For blood, skin, stomach and kidneys use Plummer's Bromine Arsenic Water from nature's own laboratory. Ladies will find this water the very best cure for indigestion and dyspepsia, and it will at the same time cleanse up all blotches, freckles and eruptions on the skin, and thus beautify the complexion. This water is from the celebrated Healing Springs of Ahe county, N. C., and is being generally used in dyspepsia, indigestion, acid stomach, kidney trouble of all kinds, impure blood, old sores, pimples, blotches, scales and rough skin. Write to get the Plummer Bromine Arsenic Water.

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## LICENSE TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CITY TAXES, City Hall, Richmond, Va., April 1, 1891.

LICENSE TAX.—CITY LICENSES FOR THE year 1891 have been placed in my hands for collection and are now due, as follows:

Agents—	City scavenger.
Baggage and express.	Commission merchants.
Fertilizers.	Dentists.
Insurance.	Detectives.
Labor.	Electricians.
Manufacturing arti-	Express companies.
cles.	Fish and oysters.
Boating houses.	Fruit stands, &c.
Railroad ticket.	Hotels.
Steamship lines.	Importing lot.
Type-writers.	Intelligence office.
Attorneys-at-law.	Liquor dealers.
Auctioneers—	Wholesale.
General.	Wholesale malt.
Real estate.	Boatmen.
Tobacco.	Livery stables.
Common carrier.	Loan offices.
Bar-room.	Local veterinarians.
Billiard tables.	Mercantile agencies.
Boarding houses.	Photographers.
Brokers—	Physicians.
Cattle.	Private bankers.
Commercial.	Private entertainment.
Insurance.	Public rooms.
Merchandise.	Restaurants.
Pass.	Shops.
Railroad ticket.	Storage.
Ship.	Telegraph and tele-
Stock.	phone companies.
Tobacco.	Veterinary surgeons.
Chemists.	&c., &c.

Parties failing to pay this tax on or before APRIL 30, 1891, will be subject to the penalty prescribed by the city ordinance.

F. W. CUNNINGHAM, Collector of City Taxes.

apt-1m

## DENTISTS.

DR. GEORGE &amp; CHARLES L. STEEL, DENTISTS.

FRANK R. STEEL, D. D. S., M. D., Assistant.

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